

241-423

2/27/2013

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jeffrey H. Birk, Ph.D
Regulatory Manager
BASF
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FEB 27 2013

Subject: Label Amendment
Product Name: Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer
EPA Registration Number: 241-423
Application Dated: February 4, 2013

Dear Dr. Birk,

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products released for shipment after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter or the next printing of the label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Amaris Johnson via email at johnson.amaris@epa.gov or by phone at (703) 305-9542.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis", written over a circular stamp.

Kable Bo Davis, Project Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Group 3 Herbicide

Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer
Preemergence Weed Control

0.5% pendimethalin + X-X-X Fertilizer

ACCEPTED
FEB 27 2013
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 241-423

FOR USE ON TURFGRASSES AND ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

NOT FOR USE IN ORGANIC CROP AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA

Active Ingredient:

pendimethalin: N-(1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine.....	0.5%
Other Ingredients:	99.5%
Total:.....	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 241-423

EPA Est. No.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N).....	X.X%
X.X % Ammoniacal Nitrogen	
X.X % Urea Nitrogen	
Available Phosphoric Acid (P ₂ O ₅).....	X.X%
Potassium Sulfate (K ₂ SO ₄).....	X.X%
Derived from: Urea, Diammonium Phosphate, and Sulfate of Potash	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product,
call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

See inside for additional First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use,
Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

For Florida Only:

- **DO NOT** apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches.
- **DO NOT** apply if heavy rain is expected.
- Apply only to lawn, and sweep any product that lands on the driveway, sidewalk or street, back onto lawn.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This label must be in the possession of the user at time of pesticide application.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application to turf or ornamentals.

DO NOT apply **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** in greenhouses, shadehouses or other enclosed structures.

NOT FOR USE on grass grown for commercial seed production.

DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system. Keep children and pets out of treated area until dust has settled.

DO NOT allow dust to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pasture, rangeland, or animals.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
<p>Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.</p> <p>DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.</p> <p>PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coveralls • Chemical-resistant gloves made of waterproof material, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils • Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR RESIDUES.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT store above 120°F. Store in original container and keep closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling

(for paper or plastic bags)

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. After completely emptying container into application equipment, dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer**. The use of **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Product Information

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer is a combination preemergence herbicide and fertilizer formulated to provide control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds found in any turfgrass site (lawns, sod, turf areas). Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to: golf courses, lawns in residential, commercial establishments, or grounds around military or other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools or cemeteries; athletic fields or recreational areas; prairiegrass areas; and sod farms.

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer can be used around established ornamentals in the landscape and in established wildflower plantings. **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** may be used for hardwood and conifer regeneration on conservation reserve program land or similar areas.

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer is labeled for use on the following turfgrass species:

Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, bentgrass, *Poa annua* (except putting greens and tees), Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, Bahiagrass, centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, and blends of these grasses.

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer controls weeds as they germinate but will not control established weeds. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. Unusually cold, excessively wet, or hot and dry conditions that delay germination or extend germination over a long period of time can reduce weed control.

Application Instructions

Apply product uniformly at the specified rate using a properly calibrated spreader. The efficacy of **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** will be improved if the application is followed by 1/2 inch of rainfall or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation. This will remove the product from the turfgrass foliage and establish a preemergence herbicide barrier in the soil. If **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 30 days, erratic weed control may result.

Avoid contact of product with porous surfaces such as driveways, stone, or wood. Removing particles will help prevent staining.

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer can be applied before or after postemergence herbicides used to control emerged weeds in turfgrasses. For annual grass control, applications can be made with **Segment® herbicide**, **Acclaim Extra® herbicide**, or MSMA-containing products to control emerged weeds. Broadleaf weeds can be controlled using **Trimec® herbicide**, **Three-Way™ herbicide**, 2,4-D and other similar products.

Applied according to label directions and under normal growing conditions, **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** will not cause injury to desirable plants. Overapplication can result in stand loss, plant injury, or soil residues. Uneven application can decrease weed control or cause plant injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of plant damage from **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer**.

Apply with properly calibrated spreader equipment to provide uniform distribution. Check application routinely to determine proper calibration. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those specified. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

Spreader Settings

<u>Spreader Type</u>	<u>Settings</u>
X	xxx
Y	xxx
Z	xxx

Maximum Application Rate by Use Site

Use Site	lbs Product/A	lbs Product/1000 ft ²	lbs a.i./A
Residential and Sod Farm Turf	400	9.2	2.0
Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Turf Sites	600	13.8	3.0

Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks and playgrounds.

Florida Specific Requirements for Fertilizer Use

For applications to sports turf at golf courses, parks and athletic fields:

DO NOT exceed fertilizer rates recommended in the document titled SL 191, "Recommendations for N, P, K and Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization Based on Mehlich I Extractant" dated March 2007. Copies may be downloaded from <http://edi.ifas.ufl.edu/SS404>.

Follow "Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses," published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, dated January 2007. Copies may be downloaded from <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/pubs.htm>.

For all fertilizer uses other than as a specialty fertilizer on urban turf:

DO NOT exceed rates recommended in the document titled Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources in Florida, June 2002, Florida Green Industries. This document may be downloaded from http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/nonpoint/BMP_Book.

Weeds Controlled

Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer provides preemergence control of weed species listed. Applications can be made around and over the top of ornamentals and to sites listed on this label.

Grasses Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, Annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Lovegrass (from seed)	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burweed, Lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, Annual	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

Turfgrass

Residential, Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Sites

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control¹

Turfgrass Species	Weed	Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer Rate	Comment
Cool-season Grass			
Bluegrass, Kentucky Fescue, fine Fescue, tall Ryegrass, perennial	crabgrass	All Turf Uses 300-400 lbs/acre as the initial application before weed germination in the spring	Apply a repeat application of 200-300 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended control or where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	foxtail		
	<i>Poa annua</i>		
	barnyardgrass		
	fall panicum		
	oxalis		
	prostrate spurge		
	purslane		
	knotweed		
	evening primrose		
hop clover			
		Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only² 300-400 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 200 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks if the lower rate was used initially or for extended goosegrass control.
goosegrass		Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Turf Sites 300-600 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	
		All Turf Uses 300-400 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 300-400 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell		

(continued)

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control¹ *(continued)*

Turfgrass Species	Weed	Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer Rate	Comment
Cool-season Grass <i>(continued)</i>			
Bentgrass or established <i>Poa annua</i>³ (1/2 inch or taller)	crabgrass foxtail <i>Poa annua</i> barnyardgrass fall panicum oxalis prostrate spurge purslane knotweed evening primrose hop clover	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees) 300 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 200-300 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks where heavy weed infestations are expected.
	goosegrass	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees) 300 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 300 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended control.
	cudweed <i>Poa annua</i> chickweed lawn burweed henbit corn speedwell	All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees) 300-400 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination.

Application Rates For Preemergence Weed Control¹ (continued)

Turfgrass Species	Weed	Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer Rate	Comment
Warm-season Grass			
		Residential and Sod Farm Turf Uses Only²	
Bahiagrass	crabgrass	300-400 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	Apply a repeat application of 200-300 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks if necessary.
Bermudagrass	foxtail		
Buffalograss	<i>Poa annua</i>	Golf Course, Commercial and other Non-residential Turf Sites 300-600 lbs/acre in the spring before weed germination	
Centipedegrass	barnyardgrass		
Fescue, tall	fall panicum		
St. Augustinegrass	oxalis		
Zoysiagrass	prostrate spurge		
	purslane		
	knotweed		
	evening primrose		
	hop clover		
		All Turf Uses (Non-greens and Tees)	
	goosegrass	300 lbs/acre before weed germination in the spring. Apply a repeat application of 300-400 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks.	An additional application of 300 lbs/acre may be applied for extended goosegrass control 8 weeks after the second application.
		All Turf Uses	
	cudweed	300-400 lbs/acre	Apply in late summer or early fall before weed germination. Apply a repeat application of 300-400 lbs/acre after 5-8 weeks for extended <i>Poa annua</i> control.
	<i>Poa annua</i>		
	chickweed		
	lawn burweed		
	henbit		
	corn speedwell		

¹ **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 400 pounds **per acre per application** for use on residential turfgrass and sod farm turfgrass.
² **DO NOT** exceed a maximum rate of 600 pounds **per acre per application** for use on golf course turfgrass, commercial or other non-residential turfgrass sites.
³ Residential is defined as turf in any residential situation as well as home lawns, schools, parks and playgrounds.
³ **Not for use** on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens or tees.

Turfgrass Precautions

Use on well-established turfgrass with a dense and uniform stand. On newly planted areas, application should not be made until turfgrass has filled in and been mowed at least 4 times. On turf thinned or damaged because of winter injury, excessive moisture, etc., allow for turf recovery before making an application.

Applications made to overseeded warm-season turfgrass may cause thinning or injury of the overseeded species.

DO NOT use on bentgrass or *Poa annua* greens and tees or injury may occur.

Delay reseeding or winter overseeding of treated turfgrass for at least three (3) months following the last **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** application. Delay sprigging turfgrass for five (5) months after application.

Industrial (Unimproved) Turf

Industrial or unimproved turf areas often have a different spectrum of weeds to control than those found in fine turf. **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** will control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for cool-season and warm-season grass, and the following weeds that might germinate in established grass in rights-of-way, roadsides, construction sites, parks, substations, lots, or similar areas:

crowfootgrass, itchgrass, Johnsongrass (from seed), junglerice, lovegrass (from seed), browntop panicum, Texas panicum, field sandbur, signalgrass, Mexican sprangletop, red sprangletop, witchgrass, woolly cupgrass, carpetweed, fiddleneck, filaree, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, puncturevine, Florida pusley, London rocket, shepherdspurse, Pennsylvania smartweed, annual spurge, and velvetleaf

Apply before weeds germinate. Use a postemergence herbicide such as 2,4-D; MCPA; MSMA; or similar product to control established weeds.

Landscape and Grounds Maintenance

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer can be incorporated into landscape and grounds maintenance programs to provide extended preemergence control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Areas to be treated include but are not limited to established trees or ornamentals in the landscape or in mulch beds; or other commercially maintained landscape areas such as borders, around statuary or monuments in parks or in parking areas. If emerged weeds are present at time of application, either **shallow** cultivate to destroy existing weeds or, where practical, remove by hand or apply a postemergence product labeled for such use before an application of **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer**. **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** may be used before or after application of herbicides registered for postemergence use (i.e. **Segment® herbicide**, **Roundup PRO® herbicide** or **Finale® herbicide**) for the control of established weeds.

DO NOT apply sprays containing **Roundup® herbicide** or **Finale** over the top of desirable plants, and follow label restrictions. A **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** treatment may be followed by any registered herbicide to control weeds not listed on the **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** label.

Ornamental Bulbs

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs listed on the label (crocus, daffodil (narcissus), gladiolus, tulip, etc.). Apply **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** before, during or after bulb emergence. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled postemergence herbicide to control emerged weeds.

Wildflowers

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in plantings of wildflowers listed on the label (black-eyed Susan, California poppy, coreopsis, oxeye daisy, etc.). **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** may be applied to established perennial wildflowers before emergence of weeds or wildflowers. For wildflowers being established from seed, apply **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** after wildflowers have emerged but before weed germination. If weeds have already germinated, use a labeled postemergence product to control emerged weeds.

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Because of the diversity of species and varieties which exist in areas where wildflowers are grown, the response to **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** may vary greatly. Carefully test desirable species to determine if area-wide applications can be made.

Ornamental Precautions

Apply **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** to established plantings. Care must be taken that soil or planting mixes have settled firmly following transplanting and that there are no cracks that would allow direct contact of **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** with roots. Applications where soil and media surfaces are uniformly covered will result in best weed control and ornamental tolerance. Plant only those desirable plant species listed on this label into soil treated the previous season with **Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** or injury may occur.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer is safe around and over the top of the established plants listed below.

Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder, European Black	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus</i> spp.
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Bigtooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Birch, European Weeping	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Buckeye, Red	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Chamaecyparis, Boulevard	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Cherry, Nanking	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cryptomeria, Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Korean	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, Shrub	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica</i>
Fir, Balsam	<i>Abies balsamae</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia</i> spp.
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Gum, Black	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Gum, Sour	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Haw, Black	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Trees (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Maple, Paper-bark	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Nannyberry, Rusty	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Oak, Chinquapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.
Palm, Fan	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Palm, Pindo	<i>Butia</i> spp.
Palm, Washington	<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear, Bradford	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Italian Stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, Virginia	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Redcedar, Western	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxyylon</i> 'Rosea'
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Sequoia, Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Dwarf Alberta	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Albertiana'
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Trees (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Trachycarpus	<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Willow, Weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Aucuba, Gold	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Blue Indigo Bush	<i>Dalea gregii</i>
Bottlebrush, Lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cassia, Feathery	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline</i> spp.
Correa	<i>Correa</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Cotoneaster, Rock	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Cypress, Italian	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Dogwood, Red Twig	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Euonymus, Golden	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Euonymus, Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Forsythia, Border	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Fragrant Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Fuchsia, California	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Hawthorne, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Holly, Fosters	<i>Ilex attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Holly, Savannah	<i>Ilex attenuata</i>
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Shrubs (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>
Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. <i>pfitzer</i>
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Juniper, Trailing	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Laurel, Otto Luyken	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Schipka	<i>Prunus schipkanensis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Lavender, English	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
Lilac, Cut-leaf	<i>Syringa laciniata</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Myrtle, Compact	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Myrtle, Wax	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Palm, European Fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>
Palm, Mediterranean Fan	<i>Chamaerops</i> spp.
Phlox, Prickly	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>
Photinia, Fraser	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Pieris, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Privet, California	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Privet, Glossy	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Privet, Variegated	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>
Privet, Waxleaf	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>
Ranger, Texas	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Redroot	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Robira	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Spice Plant	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Spirea, Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>
Spirea, Japanese	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet Bush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Verbena, Lemon	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Vitex	<i>Vitex</i> spp.

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species *(continued)*

Shrubs *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yellowbells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus media</i>
Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew, Southern	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Yucca, Weeping	<i>Yucca pendula</i>

Ground Covers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Baby Sun Rose	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Cinquefoil, Spring	<i>Potentilla verna</i>
Coyotebrush, Dwarf	<i>Baccharis pitularis</i>
Daisy, Trailing African	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Dymondia	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania splendens</i>
Iceplant, Large Leaf	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Geranium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Jessamine, Carolina	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Manzanita, Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Miscanthus	<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.
Mondograss	<i>Ophiopogon japonica</i>
Morningglory	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Red Apple	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>
Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sand Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
St. Johnswort, Creeping	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Verbena, Peruvian	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vervain	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Vetch, Crown	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Vinca or Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymous fortunei</i>

Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Perennials

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia redolens</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i> spp.
Aster, New York	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>
Aster, Stokes	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe (False Spirea)	<i>Astilbe</i> spp.
Babys Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>
Beard-tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.
Bellflower	<i>Campanula</i> spp.
Bird of Paradise	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Canna, Common Garden	<i>Canna generalis</i> 'Lucifer'
Carex	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Cast Iron plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> 'McKana Giant'
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.
Crocus	<i>Crocus</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
False dragonhead	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Fairy Duster	<i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf*	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fern, Tree	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>
Fortnight Lily	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Foxglove, Common	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Freesia	<i>Freesia x hybrida</i>
Fuchsia, Arizona	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Geum	<i>Geum</i> spp.
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Heather, Dwarf	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hyssop, Sunset	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Lantana, Weeping	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Lily	<i>Lillium</i> spp.
Liriope, Big Blue	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Loosestrife, Garden	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia crocosmiiflora</i>
Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>

(continued)

Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Perennials (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.
Orchid, Peacock	<i>Acidanthera bicolor</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Peony, Chinese	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Ruscus, Israeli	<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>
Sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp.
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Texas Bluebonnet	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Twinspur	<i>Diascascia barbaerae</i>
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Zephyr Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.

*Applications of **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** to immature ferns (during periods of new growth of fronds) may result in some injury.

Ornamental Grass

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beach Grass	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>
Fescue, Blue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, Sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Reed, Giant	<i>Arundo</i> spp.
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>

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Tolerant Ornamental Species (continued)

Bedding Plants*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Alyssum	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>
Anemone, Poppy-flowered	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Artemesia	<i>Artemesia</i> spp.
Balloonflower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Cabbage, Ornamental	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
China Aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>
Crocoshmia, Montebretia	<i>Crocoshmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>
Gazania, Treasure Flower	<i>Gazania rigens</i>
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Gloxinia	<i>Gloxinia simningia</i>
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Kale, Ornamental	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Moss Rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Mum, Garden	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Pansy, Garden	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>
Periwinkle, Rose	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> or <i>Vinca rosea</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Plumosa Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia splendens</i>
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Vinca or Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

*After planting bedding plants and before **Pendulum® 0.5% Plus Fertilizer** is applied, area to be treated should be watered sufficiently to pack soil around roots.

Pendulum 0.5% Plus Fertilizer may be used on plant species not listed on this label. The suitability for such uses should be determined by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate. Treated plants should be evaluated 1-2 months following treatment for possible injury. **TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY.**

- DO NOT** treat plants grown for food or feed.
- DO NOT** use treated plants for food or feed.

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BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



The Chemical Company